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The Hongkong Telegraph

P. G.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1950.

Price 20 Cents

New Strike Campaign Threatened By Dock Leaders

London, Oct. 1.
Secretly elected dockers' leaders today threatened a new campaign of unrest in Britain's main ports unless their demands were met. They warned the Union: "Act or we take action."

Grouped together in port committees, declared illegal by the Union, they called for a "dockers' charter" to give them higher pay, longer holidays and pensions.

Some of the unofficial committee chiefs have been responsible for "wildcat" strikes which have tied up hundreds of ships in many British ports during the last two years.

Today's ultimatum came from a quayside meeting at London Docks, when about 100 dockers turned up after an appeal for a "mass rally" had been made through unofficial channels.

The meeting was attended by dockers from Scotland Yard, who noted the names of known strike leaders for a report to the Labour Minister, Mr. George Francis.

Some of the organizers were believed to have discussed plans for a "go slow" movement by the dockers and to have shaped new policies in the light of the Government's warnings against subversive activities.

The hundred dockers at the quayside meeting demanded immediate negotiations for a dockers' charter to be started by the 1,500,000-strong Transport and General Workers Union, the biggest trade union in the world outside Russia.

If the Union failed to respond, a resolution declared, "action will be taken by the rank and file. That action will be determined by the committee."

The meeting was the latest stage in a long drawn-out campaign against the Union. Speakers from London, Liverpool and other Merseyside docks attacked the union leaders as "dictatorial and undemocratic."

MAIN TARGET

The main target for their attack was Mr. Arthur Deakin, the Union's General Secretary, who has branded many of the unofficial leaders as Communists.

Mr. Deakin called last week for the banning of the Communist Party.

The meeting was held in defiance of a warning by the Labour Minister, Mr. Francis, that subversive elements were responsible for the unofficial action.

He told Parliament two weeks ago that some of the men behind the anti-union movement had "returned from meeting their Communist friends in Warsaw."

Meetings called by them, he charged, had the object of "disorganizing our essential services." The Government was watching their activities. State-run transport services—London buses and railways—as well as the docks, have been seriously affected by unofficial strikes this year.—Reuter.

Swedish Premier At Margate

London, Oct. 1.

Sweden's Socialist Prime Minister, Mr. Tage Erlander, arrived in London tonight by air from Stockholm on a private visit. It is his first visit to Britain and he said: "The meeting of the British Labour Party Congress at Margate gave me the excuse for coming."

Mr. Erlander left London for Margate on his arrival.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Menace In Indo-China

THE rainy season is virtually over in Indo-China and the first signs of a serious collision between the Communist-backed Vietnamese rebel forces and the French are beginning to appear. The attacks on the Tonkinese frontier posts of Dongkhe and Lanquay a few days ago were apparently test raids in strength, but a general offensive is almost certainly in the offing. In the town of Chuong, which is now under menace, the civilian population has been totally evacuated to Laos, and the French garrison is being supplied by air-lift, so difficult are road communications to maintain under such conditions. What cannot be easily seen is the weight of the pressure when it comes, although presuming that Ho Chi-minh has no greater strength than in the Spring, the French have added material aid from the United States ought to be able to hold the delta, with its rice-growing population, to keep order elsewhere. The situation is, of course, whether the Communists are prepared to force with their own troops, and the rainy summer months have seen large units of Vietnamese Chinese territory. Reports speak of heavy mortars and war material, increasing the power tremendously, that could come from the People's Government only have been supplied by Russia. In the unwritten code of contemporary warfare, it is regarded as an



Piper Corporal Andrew Pitkathly, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, expresses shock at the "row" when a GI has a go on the bagpipes, when they met "somewhere in Korea." (London Express Service)

Canada Ready To Send 10,000 Men For Europe's Army

Kingston, Ontario, Oct. 1.

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, said here that Canada would be willing to send her special army force of 10,000 men to Europe as part of an Atlantic Pact force.

He qualified the statement by saying, "provided the Korean incident is successfully terminated before too long a time has elapsed, the special force would be available for service as part of a deterrent police in Europe if its employment there would fit in effectively with the joint plans."

It was the first official public indication that Canada would be ready to send manpower to Europe.

The Prime Minister, who was addressing the Royal Military College Club last night, warned that the Western Powers' great effort might go on for many years. It was an effort, he said, that was going to hurt because "it is obvious that some of our personal wants going to have to go unsatisfied for the time being."

Mr. St. Laurent did not discount Korea entirely as a potential destination for the special force. But he indicated that there was no intention of dispatching the force because the Korean war was continuing.

"The most important obstacle to the creation in Europe of extensive ground forces is the shortage of equipment and of the capacity to produce equipment, weapons and supplies," he said.

AN OPTIMIST

On the world situation in general, Mr. St. Laurent said, "It is obvious that some of our personal wants going to have to go unsatisfied for the time being."

"But Canada must face the facts. She must prepare. In building up her strength, Canada must never forget that our primary purpose is to prevent war and that the prevention of war may require many years of sustained effort."—Reuter.

Raid On Reds In Auckland

Auckland, Oct. 1.

Soldiers and civilians raided the Auckland Communist Party Office this afternoon, smashing in the door, breaking up furniture and ripping up files.

Several Communists stayed in an adjoining committee room. The litter of ripped-up documents was able to be seen on the floor.—Reuter.

SOUTH KOREA DIVISION MASSING OVER 38TH PARALLEL

Red Resistance Fading Rapidly All Along Battlefront

(FROM A DAILY EXPRESS STAFF REPORTER)

Tokyo, Oct. 1.

Southern troops massed one mile inside Communist Korea tonight after puncturing the 38th Parallel a few minutes before General MacArthur's noon demand for a Red surrender.

The South Korean 3rd Division pushed across the border up the dusty twisting east coast road, following a vanguard patrol into Yangyang.

Patrols returning to the main body reported no opposition and American pilots said there was no sign of Communist activity for 20 miles north of the Parallel along the east coast.

The unexpected crossing—it was thought that General MacArthur would await United Nations decision before authorising the offensive—sharpened the political crisis blown up by vague Chinese Communist threats to help the North-erners.

Sweeping United Nations successes in the last fortnight—nine-tenths of the south is back in Allied hands—switched the spotlight from the military to the political campaign. But if the South Koreans attempt a full scale assault on the North, months more fighting is possible.

The picture suddenly changed for scores of correspondents in Tokyo this week-end. They had flocked back thinking the war in cold storage while the Security Council made up its mind. The situation prompted one correspondent to cable his paper "I have run out of the war, what next?" But tonight the Reporting Corps of nearly four hundred strong at the peak, who had begun to disperse for better news, fields, scrambled for space aboard a Korea-bound aircraft.

Left wingers are expected to launch an open attack on Labour's foreign policy and particularly on the new defence programme.

The conference, which opens tomorrow, may also take an important decision, amending the Party's policy on wages, prices and profits.

It was understood today that the 47 resolutions submitted on these subjects—nearly all of them highly critical of the results of the Government's economic policies—have been telecopied into one composite resolution, which calls for stricter control of prices and profits so as to increase the workers' real wages.

The Party's Executive Committee was due to meet tonight to approve the new statement on foreign and defence policy and to decide its attitude to the economic policy question.—Reuter.

United Press correspondent Rutherford Peck at the Tenth Army Headquarters reported that the Seventh Marines drove northward on Sunday 10 miles to the hills overlooking Uijongbu, last major objective in the Seoul area and the Fifth Marines drove up the main highway toward Munsan.

Both columns met only occasional sniper fire and there was no indication that the Reds were defending Uijongbu.

Major General Edward Almond said his forces in the Seoul area had reached all presently assigned objectives except the occupation of Uijongbu and

the mop-up of the Kimpo peninsula.

Gen. Almond said South Korean President Syngman Rhee told him that the people of Seoul had accepted heavy damage to the capital as unavoidable.—United Press.

UNOPPOSED

The South Koreans today pushed unopposed along the dusty, winding coastal road between hills. American liaison officers had not yet crossed the border, but they said that they had orders to stay with the Third Division—one of the South Koreans' crack formations.

The troops of the Third South Korean Division, who have chased the Communists across the Parallel, have been racing forward as fast as available transport would carry them, according to American liaison officers.

Barriers and pursued have been handicapped by broken bridges and damaged roads.

The Communists have been moving mainly by night in their flight back across the Parallel. Villagers have greeted the South Koreans with songs and gifts. Many danced in the streets.

In their march up the coast (Continued on Page 5 Col. 3)

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Seoul, Oct. 2.

NEW LAKE FLOWS IN THE DESERT

Sydney.
For the first time since the earliest settlers landed an inland sea of living water is flowing in the dead heart of Australia. It covers more than 5,000 square miles which used to be a sun-scorched emptiness.

When first the news was passed around that "Lake Eyre's full," men did not believe it. They went to see for themselves—and found ten-foot waves beating on the shore as the blistering west wind blew.

They knew that there had been water in Lake Eyre before—50 years ago. But then it was a mere puddle, which the sun dried up within days.

Nothing lived in the baked sand of the giant basin except ants and shrivelled saltbush. Geologists believe that millions of years ago sea covered this desolation, then flowed back, leaving a chain of rivers and lakes and fertile land.

SHUNNED AREA

Giant kangaroos, wombats, and massive emus lived there until the sun sucked the water away. Naturalists have dug up their bones from beneath the salty sand.

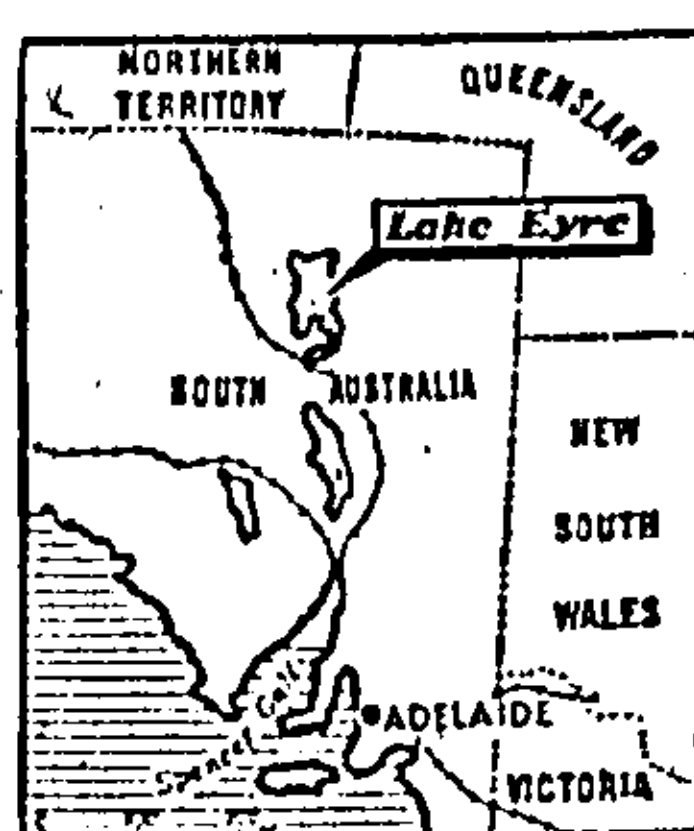
Even the Aborigines shunned the empty lake's parched silence. Explorer John Eyre—who gave it his name—called it "A blot on the face of nature, the sort of place one sees in a bad dream."

White men explored the shores. They drilled artesian wells, made pastures, brought flocks to graze. Sun and thirst conquered them.

Within a few years there was only one sheep station left. Soon, even that had gone.

Since then, many have come hopefully with the rains, and gone despairingly with the droughts.

Then, after weeks of rain last winter, Elliott Price, who owns



Muloorina sheep station in Northern South Australia, flew out to drop poison bait for dingoes on his 1,300-square-mile holding.

When he looked down, he saw foaming water moving across the crazy-paving of sun-scorched wastes. Into the lake bed, 30ft. below sea level, it swirled round islands. Already the basin was filling.

The Diamantina, Warburton and Cooper rivers, which normally peter out in desert ground, had flowed further than anybody remembered. Price was right.

For the first time in at least 50 years Lake Eyre was full. Two more farmers went to see for themselves—and entered the lake in an outboard motorboat down a creek that hardly ever held water.

Shrubs are green where there was only saltbush. Farmers have driven their flocks out. Now sheep and cattle grow fat on the new pastures.

Geologists wonder what will happen to the water.

(London Express Service)

RECORD-TIME

—But to Thomas Freakley it seems very slow

London's fastest, and biggest, postwar building job, Atlantic House, the £750,000 block of Government offices near Holborn Viaduct, is well on the way to completion.

The first piece of steel framework was put up just over a year ago. Already most of the floors are in and the window-pane men are busy.

In charge of the job is contractor's agent, 41-year-old Thomas Freakley. Says he:

"To us here on the spot, the building seems to be going up very slowly, but records and outside opinion indicate it is a remarkably quick job."

Built by private enterprise, the block will be leased for shops on the ground floor and offices above. Two or three Ministry departments are expected to be in before next May.

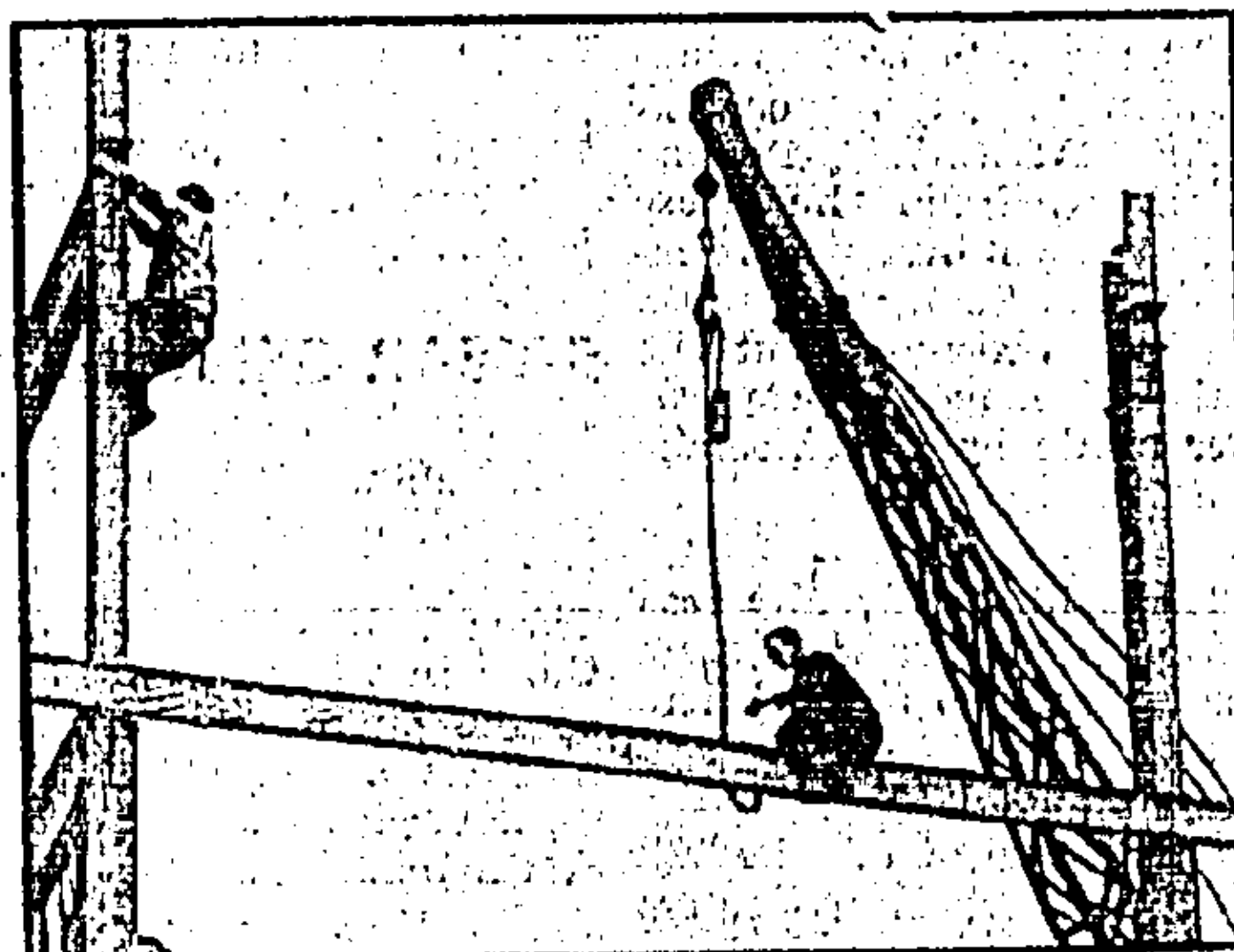
They seem to want it completed in time for the Festival of Britain, said Mr. Freakley. "I don't know why, unless it's because this is about the first big postwar building in London."

When it is completed Atlantic House will have absorbed 2,000,000 bricks. Already 28,500 yards of flooring have been laid around 2,500 tons of steel.

Has it got an atom-proof shelter? "No, the reinforced concrete floor should be sufficient protection from all the present weapons," said Mr. Freakley. "Besides, we ordinary laymen don't know what is needed as a protection against atom warfare anyway."

(London Express Service)

... flashback to December



Spidermen at work on the girders.

London Diary:

TWO WOMEN IN THE HOUSE

In the Gallery of the House of Commons one night two women sat listening to the steel debate. Both were wives of Tory MPs. One of them was Mrs Aubrey Jones, whose husband represents a Birmingham division. The other was Mrs Robert Hudson, wife of the former Minister of Agriculture.

In front of them sat a man. The two women looked at him. His face seemed familiar.

Now let Mrs Jones tell her story: "I thought I recognised the man from his pictures in the newspapers. We thought it was Mr Steven Hardie, just appointed £7,500-a-year chairman of the Steel Board."

As we listened to the debate Mrs Hudson and I deliberately made pointed remarks about the Steel Board, thinking that if it was Mr Hardie he would react in some way.

The man gave no sign. His face was impassive. We began to think perhaps we had made a mistake.

But after the division, when the Government majority of six was announced, the man turned in his seat.

"I am the new chairman of the Steel Board," he said.

PRINCESS AT RACES

PRINCESS MARGARET went to the Perth Hunt race meeting at Scone Palace, home of the Earl and Countess of Mansfield.

She was accompanied by tall, dark, 24-year-old Lord Ogilvy, and his parents, the Earl and Countess of Airlie. It was with the Airlies that the Princess was staying.

Lord Dalketh, 27-year-old son of the Duke of Buccleuch,

and his sister, Lady Caroline Scott, were also in the party. Princess Margaret was met outside the members' enclosure by the Marquess of Lansdowne. She was wearing a lightweight, dusky pink suit with matched hat, brown accessories and matching tweed coat.

JUSTICE IN UNIFORM

THE Government have done well to give soldiers the right of appeal from the decision of courts martial. This move follows the abandonment, last July, of the secrecy surrounding these courts.

Now the Government should go further. There is need for a complete overhaul of military law and procedure to give serving men equal rights with civilians.

Most serious remaining defect is inexperience of many officers who conduct military trials or defend serving men. A corps of competent service lawyers should be established.

TWO VICTORS

AMONG those who saw N. W. Charlton win the Daily Express Challenge Trophy air race at Herne Bay was the leader of The Few, Lord Dowding.

Lord Dowding, now 68, lives in retirement at Wimbledon. It is inevitable that the memory of flying men at Londonderry House, where the prizes were presented by Lord Dowding, went back to 1940. Ten years ago Lord Dowding was winning the Battle of Britain. No more appropriate figure could be chosen to honour the pilots of today.

AN ETON RECORD

THE Willink family have established a remarkable record at Eton.

When Mr Henry Willink (now master of Magdalene College, Cambridge) was at Eton, he became captain of the school. In 1947 his elder son, Charles, became captain. Now his younger son, Stephen, has become captain of the school.

Stephen Willink is 18. He is musical—he plays the piano and he organ—and he is a classical scholar. He has won a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford. Games do not interest him. Once appointed, a boy remains captain of the school as long as he is at Eton.

BUILDING IS NEARLY READY



Atlantic House today.

AMERICAN CONSULATE OFFICES

Numerous inquiries have been received by the American Consulate-General concerning the location of its offices.

Despite the recent construction of a new building at No 580 Garden Road, the American Consulate-General will remain in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, 2nd floor, though some of its sections, as listed below, have moved to the new building:

Consular Section: Visa and Citizenship Units and Shipping, Invoices and Notarials Unit.

Administrative Section: Accounting Unit, Supply Unit, Personnel Unit, Transportation Unit and General Services Unit. Tel. No 23111.

United States Information Service: USIS General Office, USIS Library and USIS Distribution Unit. Tel. No. 36330.

The telephone numbers of the new Consulate building are 38020, and 38026-38029.

Clearing Wartime Training Areas



ABOVE: A European voluntary worker in a U.K. battle area clearance team at work with a mine detector on a pool in the Sychant Pass, on the northern fringe of the Snowdon range. Left: A line of European voluntary workers scanning the ground for unexploded missiles in wartime training areas of North Wales. Over 750,000 acres of land have been searched in the Western Command since the war.

Cat-napped



BROOKLYN SPCA kennel man John Malone feeds some of the 36 cats found abandoned in an empty store after an agent answered neighbours' complaints. Shortly after an aged couple rented the store, cats began to disappear. Then the catnappers disappeared, too. (Acme)

SPECIAL PRICES FOR XMAS GIFTS OVERSEAS

SILK GARMENTS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR LADIES

Brocade Evening Jackets
Brocade House Coats
Embroidered Slippers
Embroidered Satin Underwear

FOR MEN

Smoking Jackets and Robes
Morning Gowns

CHEFFO EMBROIDERED LACE

Regular Sizes in Stock; Special Orders Taken.

DISPLAY AT

CHINA TRADE CORPORATION (H.K.) LTD.
207 CLOUGHER BUILDING
TELEPHONE 24694

£5 Million U.K. Toy Boom

London, Sept. 21.

British toy sales are booming in markets all over the world. This year manufacturers here are sending toys overseas which will bring in £5,000,000. The figure is 50 percent more than last year, and over 10 times what was earned in export markets before the war.

The old fear of competition from Japan and Germany no longer worries our big manufacturers. They all report orders representing an increase of approximately 50 percent.

There is no special demand for a particular type of toy in any one area. "Whether it is Australia or the West Indies," said the export chief of one of the oldest manufacturing firms, "all the toys are universally popular."

Australia, it is believed, will top the export list this year. So far this year they have taken £800,000 worth, or nearly twice as much as a year ago. Canada and New Zealand are runners-up. Next come the

countries of Europe, outside the Iron Curtain.

Holland and Italy, which were closed markets last year, are open again. The Scandinavian markets are still very difficult. Last year the South African market was closed because toys were considered luxury goods. Another closed market is the Argentine, in spite of the fact that in prewar days this firm did a very large export business there.

North and South America are on the list, and a small amount of toys are being sent to the Asiatic countries that are not actually in a state of upheaval.

Part reason for the steadily rising sales of British toys is fewer restrictions on export selling and increased supplies of materials. Costs are fairly high, but during 1950 rising costs have been offset by increased output.

The experience of a fairly new toy firm is interesting. This firm produces a range of excellent pedal toys, and it is significant that in the United States these toys are earning more dollars than all other British toys put together—a record the firm has consistently maintained for three years. Their target for 1950 is to send

by sales of a certain type of toy, more American dollars than did the entire British toy industry (including themselves) in 1949. They export to a hundred overseas markets. Middle East, Far East, West Indies and Australia among them.

They produce a wide range of toys, and of these the two most popular are the new Pony Express and the Bronco. The latter is the all-steel horse which really gallops along, by pressure on the stirrups. The Pony Express is a duni-purpose toy with detachable handle and footrest, which makes it a novel push-chair. Without the handle and footrest it becomes a pedal toy. These are particularly popular in America.

The Pony Express, say the makers, has been produced since May at the rate of over 1,000 a day, and the Broncos have risen to 5,000 a week—just two and a half times the highest rate for 1949.

Firms have not overlooked the possibility that the present rearmament drive may mean restrictions affecting metal and rubber toys. Nor do they forget that Germany and Japan are slowly gaining ground. But the new deal for British toys, they say, will hold the market.

Comet Sets New Record

London, Oct. 1.
Britain's record-breaking Jet Comet airliner gained fresh honours today by flying from London to Berlin in 85 minutes and doing the return journey in 100 minutes.

Passengers on the airliner included Mr Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, and other officials. They attended the opening of Berlin's first postwar, Industrial Fair.

Though both trips were made in the fastest times so far reported for the London to Berlin flight, they were not officially timed and cannot therefore be classified as records.

The normal time for an airliner trip between the two cities is about four hours, including stops. Routes

U.S. AID FOR GREECE

Athen, Oct. 1.
Field Marshal Sir Alexander Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army, has been visiting the United States to discuss the aid for Greece.

ROXY BROADWAY

Movies Are BETTER Than Ever
THE Houses of BEST Pictures

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

**"I wanted to live Dangerously—
SO I MARRIED A FOOTBALL COACH!"**
(who lost every game!)

IRVING MACMURRAY
MAUREEN O'HARA

FATHER was a FULLBACK

JOHN H. STANLEY
TED DOUGLAS

QUEENS ALHAMBRA
AIR-CONDITIONED AIR-CONDITIONED

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

THE M-C-M's BIG TECHNICOLOR SPECTACLE!

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JOEL MCCREA

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Funniest Picture in 10 Years!
M-C-M's
"ADAM'S RIB"
Sponsor TRACY · Katharine HEPBURN

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MAJESTIC
AIR-CONDITIONED

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

You'll remember **"Francis"**
as long as you can LAUGH!

From the riotous book the G.L.'s loved

DONALD O'CONNOR PATRICIA MEDINA
ZASU PITTS · RAY COLLINS · JOHN MCINTIRE
and FRANCIS The Old Army Mule who TALKS

ADDED! LATEST KOREAN WAR NEWS

NEXT CHANGE, BY POPULAR REQUEST!
Anton WALBROOK, Moira SHEARER in
"THE RED SHOES" Color By Technicolor

ORIENTAL
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Take Any Eastern Tram Car or Happy Valley Bus

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A Thrilling Story of 17th Century Sea Pirates is said to be One of the Most Elaborate and Potentuous Production in Screen History!

CAPTAIN BLOOD

ERROL FLYNN · OLIVIA DEHAVILLAND

A Warner Bros. Picture

ERROL FLYNN · OLIVIA DEHAVILLAND

A Warner Bros. Picture

Festival Music Centre Takes Shape

By S. Gordon Collier

MEN have made buildings by spraying cement on wire mesh and covering inflated balloons with concrete, but never until now has a building been designed round sound. Yet this is the amazing architectural conception which is now rising through a forest of scaffolding in the heart of London, destined in only nine months to become the Royal Festival Hall, permanent memorial to the Festival of Britain 1951 and a new music centre.

The great hall, besides acting as a concert hall, has been designed as a centre for all the arts, is the work of a team of 15 architects on the staff of the London County Council, led by Mr R. H. Matthew and aided by scientists, mathematicians, acoustics experts and musicians, including Sir Malcolm Sargent, the well-known United Kingdom conductor.

Unlike other buildings, the Royal Festival Hall was designed from the inside out. The reason for this was that the first priority was to achieve perfect musical acoustics in the main concert hall—a hall with a maximum audience capacity of 3,537 and a platform accommodating an orchestra of over 100 and a choir of 250. After consultation with musicians and scientists, the shape chosen was that of an egg with two flat sides, the exact size and shape being determined by mathematicians.

Inside The Egg

Inside this "egg," the auditorium is shaped in Greek fashion, and the platform which faces it is also stepped up. At the point where the two meet, the Greeks used to put an ornamental pool, the water acting as a reflector for the higher frequency notes which tend otherwise to be absorbed before they reach the furthest seats.

Instead of water, the Royal Festival Hall will have an immense slab of slate to do this vital job. Above the platform, a corrugated orchestra reflector will be suspended from the ceiling for a similar purpose, the ceiling itself being corrugated to provide the optimum diffusion of sound. All these elements—platform and auditorium angles, shape of reflector and ceiling, and so on—have been designed after much acoustic research including exacting experiments on the site.

But the care of the designers has not ended there. The platform and side walls will be highly polished to give maximum sound reflection, and no carpet will be used to avoid absorption. Percussion instruments, like drums, will have their own concrete platform to reduce resonance.

The lower walls of the hall will be faced with interlocking wood panels, which, though highly decorative, have been specially designed to absorb the lower frequency notes. Similarly, leather panels at the back of the hall are there, not for beauty, but to absorb echo.

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NANCY Field Day

I'M TIRED OF SUMMER—I WISH WINTER WAS HERE

I'D LOVE TO SEE A SNOWMAN AGAIN

COME ON OVER TO THE CORN FIELD

By Ernie Bushmiller



MR. MENZIES
His pledge: to dissolve the Communist Party.

BRITAIN is now confronted by the question: What are we to do about the Communists who are plotting to disrupt our key industries by strikes?

It is a question that has already confronted Britain's overseas dominions—and they have answered it in drastic fashion.

Canada already has anti-Communist legislation; South Africa is preparing it. In Australia the House of Representatives have recently passed a Bill which contains the most ruthless anti-Communist proposals ever made by a democratic country.

This Bill has already been before the Australian Senate and is soon to come before it again.

Chief backer of the Bill is Mr Robert Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister. His anti-Socialist victory in the General Election at the end of last year was achieved on a series of downright promises. Among them were the end of petrol rationing, no State control of banking—and the suppression of the Communists ("Commies," not "Commies" to Australians).

DISSOLVE IT

The first two promises have been kept. Now Menzies is carrying out the third promise as well.

Roman Remains Unearthed In London Bomb Sites

By G. GRAFTON GREEN

residence of the Lord Mayor of London, Cannon Street, which is part of the route from the Tower of London to Westminster.

It engulfed the buildings which stood along Walbrook, a narrow lane which was once the course of a stream emptying into the Thames. This area was the centre of Roman London 2,000 years ago. When work began last summer to clear the site for the erection of a large steel and concrete office block, the City of London Museum authorities seized the opportunity to add to their knowledge of the Roman city.

Systematic excavation was out of the question as the contractors were working to a time schedule, but facilities were given for examinations to be made of the material excavated by the mechanical diggers. A team, composed mainly of volunteers who gave up their spare time, spent weeks on the site as the deep foundations of the new building were being dug.

They were rewarded with one of the most notable finds of Roman remains in London of modern times. Today the dis-

coveries in the crater form a fascinating new section of the Guildhall Museum.

One of the most interesting is an almost perfect Roman sandal with the loops and sole cut from a single piece of leather. It was found in the peat brought down by the flood waters of the Walbrook, and the peat had preserved it. Brooches, needles, toilet spoons and a folding foot rule of the same period were also found, and remains of a building dating from the first century.

Not far away a timber-lined Roman well was discovered. It was ten feet (three metres) deep and had been filled in with mud and refuse. It yielded an almost complete Roman boot, a bracelet, bucket handles and bones. In the chalk rubble lining the base of the well was a coin of the Emperor Postumus who reigned about the middle of the third century.

As the mechanical grabs bit deep into the earth the history of London could be seen in layers. The Roman floor had been destroyed by fire and burnt rubble and ash lay on it. Above this was a medieval floor of crushed chalk, and higher still a 17th century tiled floor of a building that had been destroyed by the Great Fire of London in 1666. Still higher was a floor

of the hall of the Salters' Company which was destroyed in the war-time bombing.

Most of the finds on the site were recovered from ancient rubbish pits. In one of these were found a magnificent ewer, a complete amphora (a large elongated pottery jar used for carrying wine or oil) and some remarkably fine examples of Roman glass. Among them was a beautiful double-handled bowl which is regarded as one of the finest examples of Roman glass yet found in London.

What further secrets the site holds will remain unknown. The great new building, now rising high above it, and little of the ground remains clear. Visitors, however, still stop and gaze at the scene and perhaps to speculate on what may be discovered on the other side of Walbrook where no excavations have yet taken place, and the reedy willow fern grows in the open cellars of the buildings that stood there.

The strangest of all the mysteries of the bomb craters has so far defied all attempts to solve it. This particular crater is about 20 miles south of London, on the Surrey Downs near Box Hill. It is off the beaten track of rambles, remote from

any house, and it measures about 30 feet (nine metres) across and ten feet (three metres) deep.

Growing in the crater is an amazing range of plants, many of which grow wild in cornfields and central Europe. At one time there before the bomb was dropped, and some of them have never before been recorded in Britain.

About 20 different species have been identified by botanists who consider that the collection is unique. Migrating birds as carriers have been ruled out as the grounds that it is impossible to suppose they would all have come to this one spot and to nowhere else.

Similarly a theory that the seeds might have been contained in the explosive mixture of the German bomb is discounted by the assumption that the explosion would almost certainly have destroyed the seeds.

So the mystery remains to puzzle the botanists who are keeping regular observation on the crater. Visitors from overseas have been to see the phenomenon, but even the experts among them have been unable to throw light on its origin.

When all the bomb craters in Britain's cities have been filled in and lost under new buildings, this crater may still remain as one of the unsolved mysteries track of rambles, remote from

HOW TO TACKLE THE COMMUNISTS—The Australian Way

How did the people of Australia react to this sweeping attack?

Mr. Menzies's opening speech of the debate was acclaimed on all sides as a masterly anti-Communist statement. The Bill was immediately endorsed by the New South Wales Socialist leaders, powerful Catholic support was forthcoming from the state of Victoria.

PETER DUFFIELD

The anti-Red Bill now before the Australian Parliament "provides for the dissolution of the Australian Communist Party and of other Communist organisations, to disqualify Communists from holding certain offices, and for purposes connected therewith."

When passed it will be cited as the *Communist Party Dissolution Act, 1950*. It will come into operation on the day it receives Royal Assent.

A "Communist" in this Bill is defined as "a person who supports or advocates the objectives, policies, teachings, principles or practices of Communism, as expounded by Marx and Lenin." Under it the Australian Communist Party will be declared unlawful, and the Governor-General will appoint a receiver of its property.

5-YEAR SENTENCES

All affiliated bodies of the Australian Communist Party will be similarly dissolved. These bodies are defined as those in which a majority of the members are Communists or which support or advocate the objectives of Communism.

Where the Governor-General, continues the Bill, is satisfied that such a body is prejudicial to the security and defence of the Australian Commonwealth, he may declare it unlawful. The body may appeal against the decision within a month.

How does this affect the individual Communist? The Bill provides a penalty of five years' gaol for a person who knowingly becomes, continues to be or performs any act as a Communist. The same penalty is pro-

vided for anybody who carries or displays anything indicating that he is or was a Communist. The same penalty also is provided for those who contribute to or solicit for Communism.

Communists are forbidden employment by the Commonwealth. And by the Defence Forces.

Why has Australia introduced such drastic legislation? Buried under a quantity of verbiage, the Bill gives the answer.

Because, says the Bill, the Australian Communist Party, in accordance with the basic theory of Communism as expounded by Marx and Lenin, engages in activities or operations designed to assist or accelerate the coming of a revolutionary situation, in which the Australian Communist Party, acting as a revolutionary minority, would be able to seize power and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Because, it continues, the ACP is active in operations designed to bring about the overthrow of the system of Australian Government and the attainment of economic, industrial or political ends by force, violence, intimidation or fraud.

SPYING, SABOTAGE

Because the ACP is an integral part of the world Communist revolutionary movement which, in the King's Dominions and elsewhere, engages in espionage and sabotage and in activities of a treasonable or subversive nature.

Because certain industries (including coal mining, iron and steel, engineering, building and transport industries) are vital to the security and defence of Australia—and because the ACP, by means of strikes and stoppages, has caused dislocation, disruption or retardation of work in those vital industries. Because in other words, the Government of Australia believes this Bill is necessary for Australia's welfare.

ONUS OF PROOF

Mr Chifley, the leader of the Socialist Opposition, pivoting with difficulty on a tricky political spot, approved wholeheartedly the indictment of the Communist Party, and narrowed his range of fire to an attack on one clause. This clause, soon known as the "Onus of Proof" clause, became the focus of attention—rather than the Bill itself.

The "Proof of Non-Communism," in Menzies's original Bill, was to lie with the individual. Amendments were secured on this issue.

How did the Communist Party itself react? It was widely said to be forestalling its fate by diving underground. The Sydney Communist paper came out with a banner-line in red ink that said "Join the Communist Party NOW."

CRIPPLING FEW

And the people? A Gallup Poll has shown that 74 percent of Australians favour the outlawing of the Communist Party. Why do Australians feel so intensely that Communism must be outlawed? For three reasons:

Firstly: Although it has no MPs, the Australian Communist Party is far more powerful inside the trade union movement than in most other countries.

Communists rule, exploit, and demand in the trade unions. The technique of the "rolling strike" that begins at one dockyard and spreads to another and then to another, is far more developed in Australia than outside her shores.

Secondly: Australia with her population largely on its periphery and utterly dependent on shipping, can be crippled very fast by very few.

Thirdly: Australia has neither the troops, nor the nature, to break strikes by military emergency. (World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service.)

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Anxious Eyes Focussed On Indo-China's Border With Red China

Saigon, Oct. 1.

Anxious eyes are focussed here on Indo-China's frontier with Communist China as the approaching dry season makes possible a new Communist thrust on this vital South-East Asian sector of the world's "cold war" periphery.

French military sources say that if the attack comes it may be soon and that it may be assumed that the first assault will be made against France's thin string of border outposts guarding the strategic mountain passes from China's Kwangsi province.

The outposts stretch 60 miles northwest in a tortuous line through the barren border mountains from the key frontier town of Langson. This outpost commands the disused road and railway that winds through 90 miles of rebel-held mountains south to Hanoi, capital of the rich Red River Tonkin Delta "rice bowl", all of which has been in French hands for six months now.

The main French supply lines to the frontier outposts are by air and parachute from the road convoys. To fight their way through a beleaguered points, the strategic delta's green ricefields, the moon rains are now in their month, and the four million population, a few weeks ago will begin their rice harvest, the rich paddy that will provide their sustenance for most of the next crucial 12 months.

OMINOUS MOVES

With hundreds of rumours of "ominous moves" across the border in Southern China, it is today to be expected that the French military have to make many deductions from rumours.

Belonging to the army of Communist-dominated Nationalist Resistance, the march of the frontiersmen, some 150,000 Communist troops are being scattered through the region. Estimates of the number of troops vary from eight to 150,000.

Army officers are of the opinion that the French would be able to meet the threat from Peking or they have been by the discovery of a "probable" copy of the military plan.

The plan is reported to be to supply five to six divisions of men, about 50,000 men, to help the Vietnamese event of an attack on the French Union forces of the Vietnamese to counter-attack.

D SHORTAGE
Well-informed French believe that about five divisions would be a "force" for China to take into account the difficulties and shortages said to exist in the French-held mountain.

They accept as more or less probable the possibility that Communist China, as part of its imperialist expansion, will help the Vietnamese eventually to grab the food and strategic raw material resources of South-East Asia.

And they see no better prospect while the "cold war" lasts, that Indo-China will be a sort of Oriental Greece, which at best they will succeed in containing with military and economic aid from the United States and even help from all member states of the United Nations.

Another disturbing thing to the French about the reported "probable" Sino-Vietnamese alliance is a clause which provides that Chinese troops would either wear the insignia of the Vietnamese forces should they enter Indo-China, or, to avoid international disputes, would be regarded purely as volunteers.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, recently made it clear that should China interfere in Indo-China, France would appeal to the United Nations for help, probably along the lines of what member nations are now doing in Korea.

RUSSIAN SUPPLIES

Frenchmen with long experience in Tonkin believe that it would be easy to distinguish Chinese soldiers from their Vietnamese neighbours. But they predict that even if the expected attack is confined to Vietminh troops coming from their completed "four months" training courses in Southern China with new arms and equipment, it will be much more than anything previously experienced in nearly 100 years of Sino-Vietnamese wars.

OVER 38TH PARALLEL

(Continued From Page 1)

The South Koreans have taken a large number of prisoners. United Nations warships pounded targets on the coast ahead of the advancing South Koreans.

It was not clear this afternoon whether sea support would be continued above the 38th Parallel, but aircraft continued to strike at North Korean targets.

The American Fifth Air Force today reported that in the past 24 hours it had carried out 56 sorties north of the Parallel, principal targets being railway locomotives and tracks. —Reuters.

MANY PRISONERS

Washington, Oct. 1. The Pentagon was informed today by Gen. MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo that a "very large number of prisoners" had been taken south of Seoul. They were coming to the United Nations forces, waving surrender passes and dropped by American planes since the Marine landing at Inchon. —United Press.

NO ORDERS

Tenth Corps Headquarters, October 1. Major Edward Almond, Tenth Corps Commander, said tonight that he expected to receive instructions "very shortly" on whether to send American troops into North Korea. Gen. MacArthur's former Chief of Staff said at a press conference, "We are out to restore the Korean Republic. The Korean Republic has always meant all of Korea."

Gen. Almond said he had no orders to cross the 38th parallel but Gen. MacArthur's instructions from the United Nations to repulse the invading army. The best way to repulse it is to destroy it.

Gen. Almond said the Communist Army in South Korea is "completely destroyed...I don't know what there is north of the parallel. I've never seen an enemy disappear so completely."

He estimated that the Marines, Seventh Army Division and other units of the Tenth Corps plus air attacks killed 8,000 to 10,000 Reds in the Inchon-Seoul beachhead since the September 15 landings.

PYONGYANG CLAIMS

Tokyo, October 2. A communique broadcast by Pyongyang radio at 7 a.m. today said the North Koreans withdrew to a high ground northeast of Seoul where they inflicted "heavy losses" on the enemy.

The communique made no mention of General MacArthur's surrender demand this morning, 10 hours after it was first broadcast by Seoul and Tokyo radios and spread over Korea in leaflets dropped from aeroplanes.

The communique said the People's Army units were fighting the enemy "on all fronts" and the ground forces shot down two enemy aircraft. —United Press.

Argentine President Among Poor Students



President Peron and Mme. Eva Peron, his wife, are seen examining a suitcase of clothes, which they presented to a party of poor pupils from a children's college in Rio Negro, who were visiting Buenos Aires. The pupils, who each received clothes are looking on. —(London Express Service).

KOREAN COLLAPSE CAUSES WAVE OF CONFUSION AMONG REDS IN EUROPE

Washington, Oct. 1.

The sudden collapse of Communist resistance in Southern Korea this week is reported to have caused a wave of confusion, doubt and disillusionment among Communist adherents in Central Europe.

Observers believe this may be behind the mounting surge of civil disturbances staged by Communist mobs—some totaling of force in Austria and Germany.

For three days this week, Communist mobs—some totaling 50,000 strikers—roamed the streets of Vienna and Linz, seizing public buildings and blocking rail lines. Although the Communists said they were protesting demonstrations, the Western High Commissioners formally charged that Russia inspired the demonstrations to embarrass the Government and interfere with police attempts to quell riots.

Allied and local governments were preparing for another outbreak of disturbances in Western Germany this weekend as German Communist plans for organized demonstrations were uncovered. Tension began to increase there when Eastern Zone Communists slowed truck traffic into Berlin from the normal 12 to two trucks per hour through check points.

Thirty thousand youths trained by Communist agitators were reported to have filtered into the Western Zones in preparation for demonstrations, planned principally for Berlin and nine other cities.

Anti-Communist Dr Kurt Schumacher, leader of the Socialist Democratic Party, said the Communists were out to test the strength of the German police.

Government leaders in the Ruhr area put 10,000 police on the alert and the British zonal authorities rushed two battalions of troops into the Ruhr to meet threatened trouble.

DISRUPTION

In Berlin, Erich Honnecker, leader of the Communist Free German Youth organization, ordered disruption of Western Zone meetings planned for the weekend to observe the proclamation of the new constitution, inauguration of the German statute for Western Berlin and opening of the Berlin Industries fair.

Meanwhile, in Italy and France, preparations were being made for Communist uprisings or sabotage in the event

Peace More Possible Says Acheson

New York, Oct. 1.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, declared today that with the United Nations' historic decision to throw its weight against aggression in Korea the world turned a corner and peace became definitely more possible.

In an interview which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt conducted on her television programme, Mr. Acheson said that the task now confronting the General Assembly was to organize the collective security of those members who wished to maintain peace.

The whole purpose of building collective security was that behind the shield of that security "we can go forward with the great constructive work of human life," Mr. Acheson added.

Referring to war devastation in Korea, Mr. Acheson declared, "Now the United Nations can demonstrate to the world how in one place it can bring together all the knowledge and all the power of its members to really create a life for the people of Korea."

He said that Korea had raised and illustrated the great decisions which the General Assembly had to make. —Reuters.

Melbourne, Oct. 1. The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert G. Menzies, said in a broadcast tonight that if freedom was to be preserved "we must be ready to defend it not only in Sydney and Melbourne but wherever the attack comes."

Mr. Menzies, who was opening a recruiting campaign for all three Services, said: "Nothing we can do can be more eloquent, nothing could afford better proof of our determination to stand with our friends than a completely successful enlistment in the Armed Services." —Reuters.

Vienna Workers Issue Strike Ultimatum

Vienna, Oct. 1.

The Communist "Volksstimme" today front-paged the decisions of the Communist-sponsored conference of Works Councilors held yesterday under the banner headlines: "Ultimatum for Tuesday—If refused, strike throughout the land on Wednesday."

The decisions were to demand a doubling of the compensation to the workers or a legal price freeze and a guarantee of no new devaluation.

An appeal was made to all workers not to listen to the leaders, but to obey the committee elected yesterday, the "Action Committee" of the strike movement.

When most of the workers had gone home, Forty Communists elected two of their number as delegates, who claimed to represent all 750 workers.

"SWINDLE CONFERENCE"

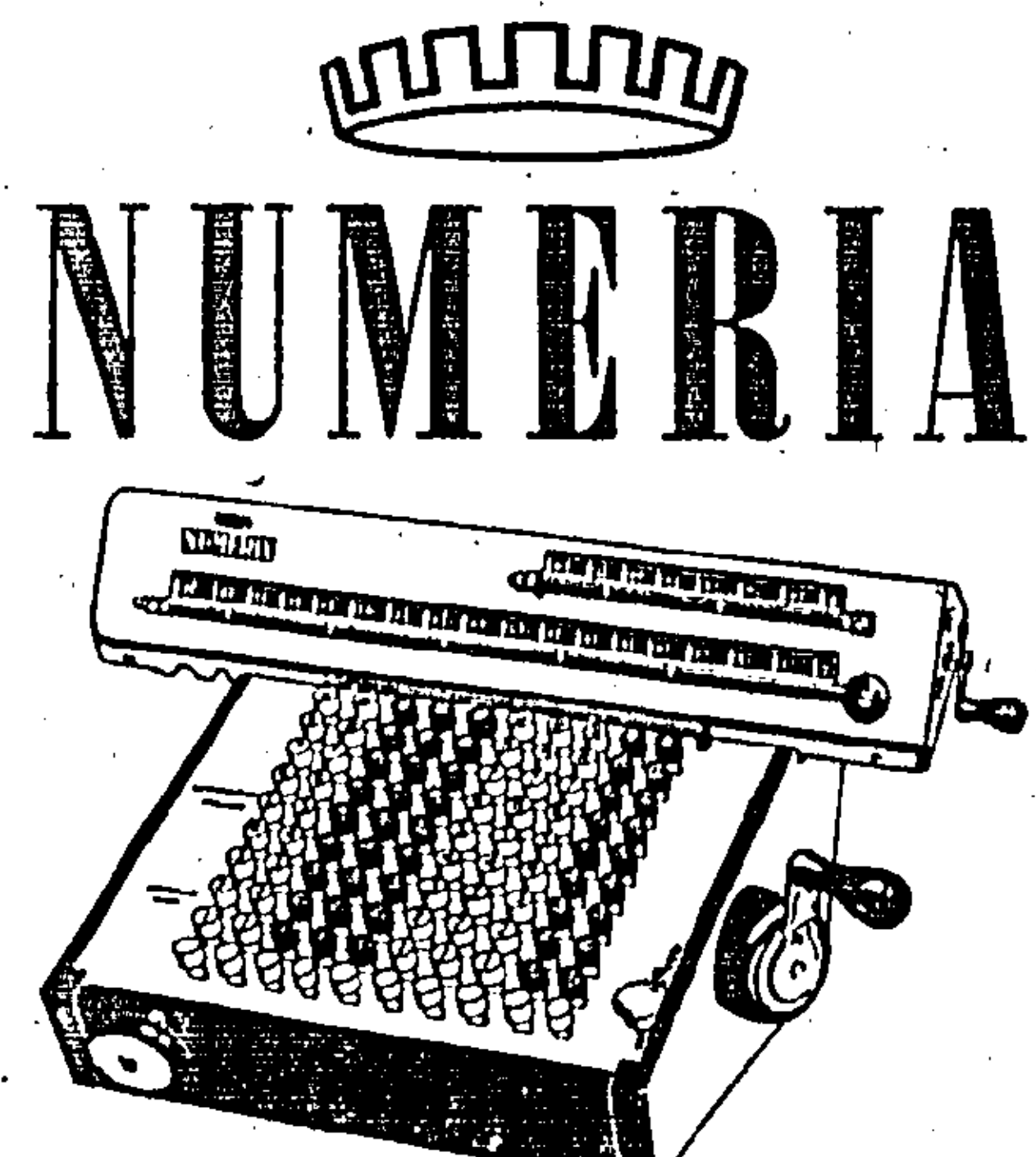
The Socialist "Arbeiter Zeitung" claimed that yesterday's conference ended in a "climb-down" of the Communists. Their original plan was, the paper said, for paralyzing the postal system, railways and electricity works in order to drive the movement into a general strike.

The paper asserted that the Communist "swindle conference" will have no effect. The People's Party press almost ignored the conference. Political circles here considered that the Communists succeeded last year in catching the Government on the wrong foot. Their well-prepared action was far more dangerous than was admitted by the Government at the time. But it was felt that the Socialist appeal to the workers to "throw out the Communist rascals" and to defend their right to go on working, together with the tightening up of security measures, were adequate to prevent a new successful strike movement.

But the paper said: "Austrian workers remained true to democracy," and added that yesterday's conference was called merely to cover the Communist retreat.

The newspaper gave examples to prove that the delegates to yesterday's conference did not represent the Austrian workers. It said the Communists in the Ufa Felten and Gulleaume factory in Vienna, which has 750 workers and a Socialist majority on the Works Council, called a meeting to elect delegates only

follow it. —Reuters.



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The 15th International Commercial Motor show opened recently at Earl's Court, London. Amongst the new vehicles on show were motor coaches fitted with push-button personal control radio and cocktail bars. Photo shows a general view of the stands and vehicles. (London Express Service)

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"We're the crew of Rocket Ship FM.37—on our way to the moon!"

